

FOR THE YEAR FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1870, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

### OCTOBER—1870.

- 1.—Gen. Lindsay embarks for England. Sir John A. Macdonald visits Kingston after his illness.
- 4.—Governor General visits Ontario Exhibition. New Brunswick Exhibition opened. Meeting at Montreal for formation Dominion Board of Trade. Much sickness in the German troops before Paris.
- 5.—Further troubles in China, more assassinations reported.
- 7.—Close of Provincial Exhibition, Ontario. Prussians repulsed at Gisors. Terrible earthquake in Calabria. Garibaldi arrives in France. Bazaine tries to break the Prussian lines.
- 8.—Regatta at Quebec for Champion Cup. Plebiscite of Roman States in favour of Italian unity by immense majority.
- 9.—Gambetta issues a proclamation from Tours to the people of the Departments.
- 10.—Roman Provinces formally annexed to Kingdom of Italy. Re-opening of Black Sea demanded by Russia.
- 11.—Battle near Orleans. Spain declares sympathy with French Republic.
- 12.—French defeated at Orleans and city taken by Prussians. Race at New York between yachts *Cambria* and *Doughtless*. Death of Gen. Lee.
- 13.—President Grant signs pardon of O'Neill and other Fenian prisoners. Terrible gale in England. Much damage done to shipping.
- 15.—Prince Amadeus, of Savoy, accepts Spanish Crown. Solissons surrenders to the Prussians.
- 16.—Terrible hurricane in Cuba. Trochu makes a victorious sortie from Paris and captures a large amount of ammunition, stores, &c.
- 17.—Rinderpest breaks out in Prussian camp. Garibaldi addresses a large force at Bésançon and declares all Europe to be arming against monarchy.
- 18.—Provisional Government leave Tours for Bordeaux. Insurrection in Martinique.
- 19.—Meeting of Emigration Conference at Ottawa. The Pope decides not to leave Rome. Manifestation in favour of Peace at Marseilles.
- 10.—Second Hurricane in Cuba. Earthquake throughout Canada. Terms for surrender of Metz proposed by Bazaine.
- 21.—Loss of steamship *Cambria*. Germans enter St. Quentin and occupy Chartres.
- 22.—Lord Lyons attempts an armistice, but fails. Prussians move on Amiens.
- 24.—Her Majesty writes to the King of Prussia, urging peace. The Prussians are defeated before Verdun. Senator Morton declines the mission to England.
- 25.—Intercolonial Railway contracts awarded. Failure of negotiations for peace.
- 26.—Formal publication of Naturalization Convention between England and U. S. Thanksgiving Day. Heavy hail storm at Quebec.
- 27.—Metz surrenders. Sir Francis Hincks meets his constituents at Pembroke and reviews the various questions of the day.
- 23.—Successes of the French in the Eastern Provinces. Great distress in Prussia, caused by the War.
- 29.—Prussians defeated near Rouen. Storm in England; Telegraph wires down; country flooded by the rains. Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles made Field Marshals.
- 30.—Thiers granted safe conduct to Paris.

Typhus Fever of malignant character in Prussian camp before Paris.

31.—Great Gale on the Lakes, with much loss of shipping. First snow at Quebec. French occupy Dijon.

### NOVEMBER.

- 1.—Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes opened at Montreal. The Empress visits the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe in company with Marshal Bazaine.
- 2.—Disturbances on Spanish frontier. The King of Prussia and Prince Frederick William summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, at Paris.
- 3.—Opening of the Quebec Legislature. The French refuse to agree to Bismarck's terms.
- 5.—News from Victoria of the small pox raging with terrible violence.
- 6.—Lord Mayor's Day. Very dense fog in London.
- 7.—Capitulation of Verdun.
- 9.—Elections in New York; Democrats gain largely. Lord Mayor's Dinner; Ministerial explanations made at it.
- 10.—Prussians driven from Orleans. First snow at Toronto. Trial at Kingston of the two convicts Smith and Mann, for murder of Trail. North Shore Railway Bill introduced in Quebec Legislature.
- 12.—Letter of Prince Gortschakoff received in London demanding abolition of Black Sea Treaty. English ladies of high rank ask aid of the ladies of Quebec for French refugees in London. Heavy snow storm in Yorkshire. Anti-German feeling prevailing in England.
- 14.—Naval duel at Havanna between Prussian steamer *Meteor* and French steamer *Bowet*; *Meteor* wins. Country around Douai inundated by the French.
- 15.—Prince Frederick Charles advances Southward. Mr. Motley, American Minister, recalled by cable from London. Gen. Trochu makes a successful sortie from Paris. The Quebec Government and North Shore Railway Directors agree upon terms. The Quirinal is forcibly entered by Italian authorities.
- 16.—Lord Granville replies to Prince Gortschakoff. Great activity at the Admiralty.
- 17.—Duke of Aosta proclaimed King of Spain.
- 18.—Russia offers to submit claims to arbitration. Hill, Confederation candidate, elected for Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 19.—Divisions in English Cabinet on Russian question. England renews proposal of armistice. Great activity at War Office. Prussian levy increased from four to six in 1,000. Baden and Hesse join the North German Confederation.
- 21.—The three Prussian armies effect a junction. States of the Church are placed under interdict.
- 22.—German armies concentrating on Paris. Wurtemberg joins German Confederation.
- 23.—Gen. Butler speaks at Boston on Fishery question, &c., recommending non-intercourse.
- 24.—Meeting of North German Parliament; Schleswig sends 2 Danish members.
- 25.—Gosford Railway, Quebec, opened.
- 26.—Yellow fever at Lima. New mines of extraordinary richness discovered in Peru.
- 28.—Conference on Russian question decided upon, to be held at London. French evacuate Amiens.